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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/630,685	07/31/2003	Tidhar Ziv	11884/403401	7660
23838	7590	09/29/2004	EXAMINER	
KENYON & KENYON 1500 K STREET, N.W., SUITE 700 WASHINGTON, DC 20005			LE, MIRANDA	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2177	

DATE MAILED: 09/29/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

2/5

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/630,685

Applicant(s)

ZIV, TIDHAR

Examiner

Miranda Le

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 July 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-45 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-45 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 04/12/04.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claim 25 is objected to because of the following informalities: Claim 25 improperly depends on itself.

Appropriate correction is required.

2. Claims 16-19 are objected to because of the following informalities: Claims 16-19, line 1, "The machine-readable medium of claim 5" should be read as "The machine-readable medium of claim 15".

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless:

(e) the invention was described in

(1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or

(2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 21, 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Stauber et al. (US Pub. No 2002/0161734 A1).

Stauber anticipated independent claims 21, 28, by the following:

As to claims 21, 28, Stauber teaches "A software development kit for providing a data interface to access a business database comprising: an application programming

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As to claims 21, 28, Stauber teaches “A software development kit for providing a data interface to access a business database comprising: an application programming interface including a plurality of component object model objects and methods” at [0054], [0060], [0137];

“a company object for accessing said business database being one of said plurality of component object model objects, said company object being accessible by external development tools to access said plurality of component object model objects and methods” at [0109-0112].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6. Claims 1-20, 22-27, 29-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stauber et al. (US Pub. No 2002/0161734 A1), in view of Saran et al. (US Pub. No. 2003/0097457).

As to claims 1, 11, 35, Stauber teaches “A method for accessing data in a server-based business database system using an external program, the method comprising: instantiating a company object as an instance of a company class conforming to a component object model standard to access data in a server-based business database system” at [0054], [0060], [137], [152];

“setting a server property of said company object to a server name containing said business database” at [0029], [0081], [0086];

“setting a company name property of said company object to the name of said business database” at [0109-0112];

“setting a user name property of said company object to the name of a user at [0109-0112];

“setting a language property of said company object to a desired language of said user” at [207];

“invoking a connect method within said company object, said connect method opening a software connection to said business database” at [0054], [0060].

Stauber does not expressly teach “setting a password property of said company object to a password of said user”. However, Saran teaches this limitation at [0040-0042].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the teachings of Stauber with the teachings of Saran to include “setting a password property of said company object to a password of said user” in order to provide a secure data access system that permits certain users to have access to only information pertaining to certain business function.

As to claims 2, 12, Saran teaches “said setting a server property of said company object to a server name comprises setting said server property to an input server name” at [0038], [0066].

As to claims 3, 13, Saran teaches “said setting a server property of said company object to a server name comprises setting said server property to a default server name from the company object, if the server property is not set” at [0038], [0066].

As to claims 4, 14, Saran teaches “said invoking a connect method within said company object, said connect method opening a software connection to a desired company database comprises connecting an external data warehouse management system to said business database” at [0084].

As to claims 5, 15, 36, Saran teaches “accessing said business database using business objects from said company object” at [0033-0034], [0036], [0038].

As to claims 6, 16, 37, Saran teaches “said business objects expose a plurality of methods for accessing said business database” at [0062].

As to claims 7, 17, 38, Saran teaches “said accessing said business database using said business objects comprises updating said business database” at [0062].

As to claims 8, 18, 39, Saran teaches “said accessing said business database using said business objects comprises retrieving data from said business database” at [0092].

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As to claims 9, 19, 40, Saran teaches “said accessing said business database using said business objects comprises manipulating data from said business database” at [0060], [0062].

As to claims 10, 20, 41, Stauber teaches “invoking a disconnect method within said company object to close said software connection to said desired company database” at [0054], [0060].

As to claims 22, 29, Stauber teaches “said company object comprises: a plurality of properties including: a server property” at [0029];

“a user name property” at [0109-0112];

“a language property” at [0207];

“a company database property” at [0054], [0060].

Stauber does not expressly teach “a password property”. However, Saran teaches this limitation at [0040].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the teachings of Stauber with the teachings of Saran to include “a password property” in order to provide a secure data access system that permits certain users to have access to only information pertaining to certain business function.

As to claims 23, 30, Stauber does not expressly teach “said server property comprises: a name of a database server”. However, Saran teaches this limitation at [0038], [0066].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the teachings of Stauber with the teachings of Saran to include “said server property comprises: a name of a database server” in order to provide a secure data access system that permits certain users to have access to only information pertaining to certain business function.

As to claims 24, 31, Stauber does not expressly teach “said username property comprises: a name of an authorized user”. However, Saran teaches this limitation at [0040].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the teachings of Stauber with the teachings of Saran to include “said username property comprises: a name of an authorized user” in order to provide a secure data access system that permits certain users to have access to only information pertaining to certain business function.

As to claims 25, 32, Stauber does not expressly teach “said password property comprises: a password for said authorized user”. However, Saran teaches this limitation at [0040].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the teachings of Stauber with the teachings of Saran to include “said password property comprises: a password for said authorized user” in order to provide a secure data access system that permits certain users to have access to only information pertaining to certain business function.

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As to claims 26, 33, Stauber teaches “said language property comprises: a language to be used for said authorized user” at [0207].

As to claims 27, 34, Stauber teaches “said company database property comprises: a name of a company having access to said business database” at [0109], [0112].

7. Claims 42-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stauber et al. (US Pub. No 2002/0161734 A1), in view of Saran et al. (US Pub. No. 2003/0097457), and further in view of Kasamsetty et al (US Patent No. 6,748,388 B1).

As per claim 42, Stauber teaches “instantiating a company object as an instance of a company class conforming to a component object model standard to access data in a server-based business database system” at [0054], [0060], [137], [152];

“setting a server property of said company object to a server name containing said business database” at [0029], [0081], [0086];

“setting a company name property of said company object to the name of said business database” at [0109-0112];

“setting a user name property of said company object to the name of a user at [0109-0112];

“setting a language property of said company object to a desired language of said user” at [207];

“invoking a connect method within said company object, said connect method opening a software connection to said business database” at [0054], [0060].

Stauber does not specifically teach “setting a password property of said company object to a password of said user”. However, Saran teaches this limitation at [0040-0042].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the teachings of Stauber with the teachings of Saran to include “setting a password property of said company object to a password of said user” in order to provide a secure data access system that permits certain users to have access to only information pertaining to certain business function.

Stauber, Saran do not expressly teach “a computer system comprising: a processing component; a communication component coupled to said processing component; and a display component coupled to said processing component; and an input device coupled to said processing method”. However, Kasamsetty teaches limitation at col. 9, line 32 to col. 10, line 52, col. 11, lines 2-10, Fig. 8.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the teachings of Stauber, Saran with the teachings of Saran to include “a computer system comprising: a processing component; a communication component coupled to said processing component; and a display component coupled to said processing component; and an input device coupled to said processing method” because the system architectures should be installed and implemented on the computer system in order to take advantage of the features as taught by Stauber.

As per claim 43, Stauber, Saran does not expressly teach “a processing unit” see Fig. 8.

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As per claim 44, Kasamsetty teaches “a bus coupled to said processing unit, said communication component, said display component and said input device component” see Fig. 8.

As per claim 45, Kasamsetty teaches “a random access memory coupled to said processing unit via said bus; a mass memory system coupled to said processing unit via said bus” see Fig. 8.

Conclusion

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Miranda Le whose telephone number is (703) 305-3203. The examiner can normally be reached on 9-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John E Breene can be reached on (703) 305-9790. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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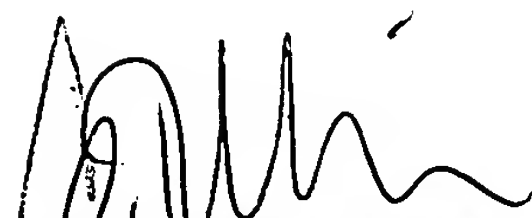
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Miranda Le

September 24, 2004



GRETA ROBINSON
PRIMARY EXAMINER